Numb. 5347

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday July 16. to Tuesday July 19. 1715

Ratisbon, July 15.

ON the 12th Instant the Elector of Palatine's Complaints about the Incroachments of the French were taken into Consideration. The Protestant Ministers in the Electoral College first alledged their want of Instructions, and the Precipitation which was affected in this Affair; and then they insisted, that the Grievances of the Bishop of Spire, and the Duke of Wirtemberg-Monbelgard, should at least be equally recommended in the same Conclusion; to which the Palatine Minister and his Friends yielded, after some small Opposition, as if the joining these Cases might occasion new Difficulties in the College of Princes. Another Dispute was about the wording the Conclusion, in which the Director had inserted a general Clause, to desire the Emperor would take Care that the Peace of Ryswick should be *exactly executed from Point to Point*, by the Crown of France *and the States of the Empire*: This Expression would have been a Confirmation of the Clause of the 4th Article of that Treaty about Religion: But his Britannick Majesty the Elector of Hanover's Minister M. Wrisberg observed the Design, and when it came to his Turn to Vote, declared, that except this Passage was altered he must oppose the Conclusion; and insisted so long, that the Roman Catholicks were obliged to allow the Amendment he offered, rather than let the whole Affair be quashed. In the College of Princes the Proposition met with less Difficulty, the Conclusion being drawn up in the general Terms of Recommendation, that the Emperor would use his good Offices with France in favour of the Elector Palatine, without any mention of the other Cases: But the two Colleges will meet to Day to exchange their Conclusions, and 'tis not doubted that the Ministers of the Princes will agree with those of the Electors, as to the insertion of Spire and Monbelgard. General Roht has again written to the Dyet on the 8th Instant, that notwithstanding the Emperor's earnest Exhortations to the Circle of Swabia, he had not yet received any Mony towards the Repairs of Kehl; that a great part of the Fascinage had been torn away by the Rhine, and if immediate Care was not taken, the rest of the Dam and the Glacis would be ruined: That he had employed his Garrison on the Works with the few Tools they had, and was preparing Fascines, that no Time might be lost whenever Mony should be sent him: To this End he repeats his Sollicitations, and renews his Petition for a particular Salary for himself, as being now in the Service of the Empire. On the 13th was dictated a Letter of the 6th Instant from the States of Swabia assembled at Ulm; wherein they represent, that in Consideration of the Emperor's Recommendations in 1713, and the several Losses they had suffered in these last Wars, they had been in hopes the Sums in which they are overcharged for the Subsistance of the Imperial Chamber, would have been moderated in proportion to what is paid by the other Circles, and a reasonable Abatement made of the great Arrears in which they have unavoidably been run on this Occasion: But that their Sollicitations having hitherto been ineffectual, and the Imperial Fiscal threatning the Directors of their Circle with Judgment and Execution; (notwithstanding their other Publick Debts were so increased by the Wars in which they had been engaged for near an Age past, that they could scarce tell how to pay the Interest, and raise the necessary Sums for their common Expences, especially since they had been increased by what they were to furnish provisionally for the Fortress of Kehl;) they once more desired the Dyet would take their Grievances into favourable Consideration, by lowering their Taxes to the Chamber, and making a just Abatement in their old Arrears, and when that should be obtained, they offer to pay the rest, and be punctual for the future. Prince Lewenstein, the Emperor's first Commissioner at the Dyet, is not yet come from Vienna, nor Count Gergy from Paris.

Stralsund July 13. *O. S.* The Prussian Troops passed the River Pene on the 4th Instant near Loitz; and the Danes having obliged the Duke of Mecklenbourg to open to them the Gates of Rostock, they advanced through the Pass of Damgarten the Day following: Both those Armies are now within less than a German Mile off this Place. 'Twas thought his Swedish Majesty would have harrassed them with Parties before they came so near, but he rather chose to call in his Troops in Time. The Swedes design to defend the Island of Rugen and that of Ruden, the first because they have their Provisions chiefly from thence, the other as commanding the Entrance into this Port called the New Deep. All the Swedish Cavalry and some Infantry, amounting together to 5000 Men, are to guard the former; and the latter is defended by a Battery of between 50 and 60 large Cannon, and 6 or 7 Frigates; and in case both these Difficulties shall be surmounted by the Enemy, several Barges filled with Stones are in a Readiness to be sunk. The Forces on the Isle of Rugen are commanded by 4 General Officers and 7 Colonels; a Lieutenant Colonel commands on that of Ruden; and Major General Grothusen has the Command of 1500 Men on the Isle of Usedom, as the Swedes give out. This Town is garrisoned by Militia, with a few regular Soldiers; while the King with the greatest Part of his Troops guards the Outworks or Intrenchments on which will be placed about 150 Pieces of Cannon: The Swedes have not had time enough to finish those Works, but they are so far advanced as to be able to make a tolerable Defence. We do not hear that the Enemy have yet received into their Camp their heavy Artilery. The Danish Fleet has appeared these 2 or 3 Days past on the Coast of Rugen.

Hambourg, July 23. On the 18th the Prussians and Danes began to make Redoubts to secure themselves from any sudden Sallies of the Swdish Parties out of their Intrenchments at Stralsund. On the 20th the King of Sweden caused 300 Horse to make a Sally, and they fell upon the Danes with great Vigour, but were repulsed with the Loss of 50 Men, and pursued to their Intrenchment. Baron Lintelo Minister of the States General, is gone from Berlin to the Prussian Camp before Stralsund.

Copenhagen,